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Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The fifth results-oriented annual progress report shows continued strong economic performance by least developed countries, with fewer countries, mainly Pacific islands, lagging behind. Social indicators are also improving, but overall socio-economic progress in African least developed countries has been significantly compromised by continuing population growth driven by the highest fertility in the world. International support for health is paying dividends in African least developed countries, but malnutrition appears to be worsening, particularly in rural areas where agriculture can hardly keep up with rapid population growth, environmental degradation and challenges associated with climate change. As a result, African least developed countries increasingly face food shortages, disruption of food supplies and famine.

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Achieving the objectives of the Brussels Programme of Action requires greater donor focus on enhancing the productive capacity of least developed countries particularly in agriculture. Donors should also increase allocation of aid to physical infrastructure and technological development to increase the productivity and competitiveness of least developed countries. Above all, donors need to make significant efforts to increase their aid volumes in order to achieve the internationally agreed goals of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national income as official development assistance to least developed countries by 2010 and improve aid effectiveness (ownership, harmonization, alignment, results and mutual accountability) as agreed in Rome and Paris.

Strong commitment by least developed countries and their development partners to the objectives, goals and targets of the Programme and full adherence to the principles of country ownership, an integrated approach, result-orientation, genuine partnership and market considerations in its implementation are crucial to further progress.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/41 and General Assembly resolution 61/211 in which the Secretary-General was requested to submit an annual analytical and results-oriented progress report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action of Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.

2. The report assesses the implementation of the Programme of Action by measuring progress made by least developed countries and development partners towards achieving 30 international development goals and the targets contained therein. To the extent possible, it also provides information about the implementation of commitments: measures adopted by least developed countries and their development partners aimed at achieving the objectives, goals and targets of the Programme of Action.

3. As in the past, the report follows the structure of the Programme of Action and contains a statistical annex with country data. All sources are provided at the bottom of each table.

4. As for graduation, in the 2006 triennial review (E/2006/33), the Committee for Development Policy recommended that Papua New Guinea be included in and Samoa be graduated from the list of least developed countries. However, in its decision 2006/266, the Council, upon the request of the Government of Papua New Guinea,[1] decided to defer consideration of the Committee recommendation on Papua New Guinea to its substantive session of 2007. Furthermore, in its decision 2007/212, the Council also requested that the Committee examine the issues raised by Samoa and submit its report and recommendation to the Council (see E/2007/12). The same review also found Equatorial Guinea, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu eligible for graduation for the first time. In accordance with the established procedures, they will be considered for graduation at the next triennial review.

II. Implementation of the Programme of Action

Commitment 1
Fostering a people-centred policy framework

5. The overarching objective of the Brussels Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 is to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 and promote sustainable development of least developed countries through significant and steady economic growth. To this end, it set targets of at least 7 per cent annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth and a 25 per cent ratio of investment to GDP per annum for least developed countries.

6. Remarkably, in 2005, 30 least developed countries met or were on track to the 7 per cent growth target, compared to 24 in the period 2000 to 2004, and the number of countries experiencing negative growth declined from five from 2000 to 2004 to two in 2005. At the regional level, the African least developed countries easily met or were close to the 7 per cent growth target, while the Asian least developed

[1] Inclusion in the list of least developed countries is subject to a country's acceptance.

countries accelerated modestly and the Pacific island least developed countries slipped from slow to near-zero growth during the period from 1995 to 2005. However, fast growth in African least developed countries has been seriously compromised by rapid population growth, while the economies of Asian least developed countries grew at a rate almost three times greater than did their populations, and the countries were able to benefit even from modest economic growth.

7. In 2005, 30 least developed countries achieved or were on track to reach the target of a 25 per cent ratio of investment to GDP, compared to 25 during the period from 2003 to 2004. However, the number of least developed countries with low ratios increased from 9 in 2003/2004 to 11 in 2005.

8. The latest data for a limited number of least developed countries suggests significant declines in the extreme poverty rate since 1990 in a greater number of least developed countries than previously reported. If confirmed and sustained in other least developed countries, these trends could serve as the first indication of a reversal of the increases in extreme poverty in least developed countries observed over the last two decades.

9. Fewer least developed countries than last year are making significant progress towards the goal of halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger as a result of low agricultural productivity and recurrent natural disasters, but in an increasing number of least developed countries, undernourishment is relatively moderate.

10. Pro-poor growth and poverty reduction have been integrated into national poverty reduction strategies and poverty reduction strategy papers of least developed countries. As of 31 January 2007, 36 least developed countries had participated in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper process. Seven of them had interim poverty reduction strategy papers and 22 had prepared their first poverty reduction strategy papers. Seven other least developed countries have prepared their second poverty reduction strategy papers and Burkina Faso submitted its first progress report on the implementation of its second poverty reduction strategy paper.

11. Consistent with the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1) in which world leaders resolved to adopt, by 2006, and implement comprehensive national development strategies to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, at least 4 least developed countries have been completing their national development strategies and 18 least developed countries have been refining their poverty reduction strategy papers with a view to achieving international development goals. Another 25 least developed countries, including 15 in Africa, are at the initial stage of this process and completing their needs assessment, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme. Four least developed countries (Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania) are among the first eight pilot countries for the One United Nations programme, which aims to ensure greater coherence and effectiveness of United Nations development efforts at the country level.

Commitment 2
Good governance at the national and international levels

12. The Brussels Programme of Action underscores the critical importance of good governance at the national and international levels for achieving its objectives, goals and targets. Although the least developed countries have made substantial efforts to improve governance, the challenges that remain are still enormous (see http://www.un.org/ohrlls).

13. Analysis of *Worldwide Governance Indicators 2006*, the most comprehensive source of aggregate indicators for measuring governance,[2] shows that political stability and non-violence, the rule of law and control of corruption have been improving, but performance on voice and accountability and government effectiveness has been weakening in least developed countries since 1996. In 2005, Bhutan, Kiribati, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu scored highest among the least developed countries on political stability and the rule of law. The same countries, minus Bhutan, scored the highest on voice and accountability, while Bhutan scored the highest among all least developed countries on control of corruption. All least developed countries had very low scores in regulatory quality and government effectiveness. Overall, compared to other groups of countries, least developed countries performed slightly better than low-income countries in 2005, but worse than lower middle-income countries and significantly worse than upper-middle-income countries.

14. In 2005, 46 least developed countries were eligible for external lending from the International Development Association. The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) rating of good governance performance is the major determinant in the allocation of interest-free credits and Association grants to eligible countries. It measures economic and social policies aimed at promotion of growth and poverty reduction on a scale from one (weak) to six (strong). The 2005 CPIA rating shows that least developed countries scored 3.4 on economic management (macroeconomic, fiscal policy and debt policy); 3.3 on structural policies (trade, financial sector, business regulatory environment); 3.2 on policies for social inclusion/equity; and 3.0 on public sector management and institutions (property rights and rule-based government, quality of budget and finance management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, transparency and accountability and corruption in public sector).

15. The average Association country performance rating of least developed countries, derived from their overall CPIA and portfolio performance (development project and programme management), shows that 11 out of 46 least developed countries eligible for Association grants demonstrated strong (above 3.5) governance performance in 2005, but the remaining 35 had weak (below 3.5) governance performance for the same year. Very strong (above five) governance performance was demonstrated only by Bhutan and Samoa. By comparison, 9 out of 43 least developed countries eligible for an Association grant[3] demonstrated strong

[2] The indicators, derived from 276 variables, are drawn from 31 sources and 25 organizations. They measure good governance performance on the scale from -2.5 to 2.5 in the following six areas: (a) voice and accountability; (b) political stability and absence of violence; (c) government effectiveness; (d) regulatory quality; (e) rule of law; and (f) control of corruption. For more information, see info.worldbank.org/wbi//governance.

[3] Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, Somali and Timor-Leste were not rated in 2004 CPIA exercise.

governance performance and 34 least developed countries had weak governance performance in the 2004 CPIA rating. In the 2003 rating, 8 out of 43 least developed countries eligible for an Association grant demonstrated strong governance performance and 35 least developed countries had weak governance performance.[4] This suggests steady but very slow progress by least developed countries.

16. Poor governance (weak legal and regulatory framework, weak institutions, lack of transparency and accountability, checks and balances, etc.) often results in corruption, which can take the form of misuse of public office for private gain. Corruption, in turn, leads to the depletion of domestic resources, deters new investments, causes public services to deteriorate, leads to economic stagnation and, ultimately, exacerbates poverty and human suffering.

17. Since corruption leaves no paper trail and takes many forms (rent seeking, graft, bribery, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, patronage, embezzlement, kickbacks, etc.), perceptions of corruption based on individual experience are sometimes the only source of information. The Kaufmann-Kraay Control of Corruption Index and the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index provide the most comprehensive tools for measuring corruption. The 2006 Transparency International Index rating on a scale from ten (very clean) to zero (very corrupt) shows that eight out of ten of the worst performers are least developed countries. Even the least developed countries with the best results score below three. Bhutan is the only least developed country which scores relatively high (six). The Kaufman-Kraay Index, which measures control of corruption on a scale from -2.5 to +2.5, with a higher score indicating a higher degree of control of corruption, shows that except for Bhutan (0.69), all 34 least developed countries included in the rating scored well below zero.

18. More than half of least developed countries adopted at least one reform in 2006 in order to improve their business climate. Several least developed countries have adopted significant reforms, including Tanzania, which introduced reforms in four areas (starting a business, registering property, protecting investors and cross-border trade), thereby joining the list of top world reformers. However, compared to other categories of countries, least developed countries were the most difficult countries in which to do business. All 10 world bottom performers in that category in 2006 were least developed countries, except one.[5]

19. Many least developed countries undertook measures and adopted policies in order to attract foreign investments. As of October 2005, 40 least developed countries had established national Investment Promotion Agencies to promote foreign direct investment, and 28 least developed countries joined the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies, with a view to networking and sharing experience related to foreign direct investment. While most of the agencies established by least developed countries are focused on disseminating information about their countries as favourable locations for foreign direct investment, some assist foreign investors with the preparation of pre-investment feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments as part of their investment promotion package.

[4] 2003 CPIA and country performance rating for IDA 12 and 2003 CPIA and country performance rating for IDA 12 were disclosed on a quintile basis. In 2004, CPIA rating methodology was revised. Accordingly, the 2003 CPIA data was also revised to ensure comparability of the scores across years.

[5] *Doing Business in 2007: How to Reform* (World Bank, 2006).

Other agencies (those of Madagascar and the Sudan) serve as one-stop shops that establish rules and regulations for foreign direct investment, approve projects and facilitate the entry of foreign firms by assisting foreign investors in obtaining licences and registration, dealing with local and provincial governments, joint venture partners, suppliers, tax and customs authorities and line ministries. Several agencies also provide project implementation and post-investment services to ensure that foreign investors who have already entered will stay and expand, either in the same industry or another one.

20. To avoid the resource curse of the past, when windfall revenues from natural resources exploitation often increased poverty and fuelled conflicts, some least developed countries have joined the two major global transparency initiatives: the Extractive industries transparency initiative, for transparency in the use of revenues from natural resources, and the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for the prevention of conflict diamond production.

21. As of January 2007, ten natural resource-rich least developed countries had endorsed the Extractive industries transparency initiative principles and pledged to adhere to them: to publish regularly all payments by companies and all material revenues received by the Government in a form which is accessible and comprehensible to the public; to make all payments and revenues subject to credible, independent audit, consistent with international standards; to have a credible, independent administration reconcile payments and revenues in a manner consistent with international standards; to engage civil society in the design, implementation, monitoring and review of the Extractive industries transparency initiative process; and to develop a public and financially sustainable workplan with measurable targets. Some least developed countries have set up multi-stakeholder committees and developed workplans, but only Guinea has published its revenues. No least developed country has yet published a report or held a review, as required by the Extractive industries transparency initiative.

22. With the support of international partners, Liberia has established a National Diamond Task Force and the Liberian Diamond Authority in order to regain full control of diamond extraction and trade, and has expressed interest in joining the Kimberley process. In April 2007, the Security Council recognized that Liberia met the minimum requirements for joining the Kimberley process and unanimously adopted a resolution in which it noted the progress made by Liberia and lifted the ban on diamond exports (see Security Council resolution 1743 (2007)).

23. As of November 2006, 10 least developed countries were participating in the Kimberley process and 2 least developed countries (Cape Verde and Mali) were in the process of accession to it. The latest triennial review of the process concluded that while a significant number of diamond-producing and trading centres were operating within the Kimberley process, illicit diamond extraction and trading by rebel factions and militias continued in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

24. Some least developed countries have also adopted fiscal policies and taken measures to cushion the impact of large windfall revenues on inflation and to prevent Dutch disease. Thus, Chad established the Future Generations Fund, a savings mechanism which by December 2005 had accumulated about $36 million. Timor-Leste established the Petroleum Fund to ensure transparency in the use of oil and gas revenues.

Commitment 3
Building human and institutional capacities

25. In 2005, the total population of the least developed countries reached 767 million people, up 12.9 per cent from 2000. The rapid population growth rate was driven by the highest fertility in the world. It is projected that at the current fertility rate the population of least developed countries could surpass 2.7 billion by 2050, and would still double, reaching as high as 1.7 billion, at a reduced fertility rate.

26. A large proportion of children and a very small proportion of older persons mean that least developed countries have the youngest populations in the world, with a median age of 19 years old. Among them, Mali, Niger and Uganda, have populations whose median age is at or below 16 years. It is estimated that by 2050, the median age will reach about 28 and children will account for 29 per cent of the total population, while older persons will account for 10 per cent of the population in least developed countries.

27. A high overall dependency ratio as a result of this population structure could increase extreme poverty, but could also provide a demographic window of opportunity for least developed countries by increasing the economic support ratio (the number of effective producers per effective consumer) and improve the standard of living. However, this scenario can work only if jobs are created for the additional workforce and Governments pursue reproductive policies aimed at reducing fertility (see E/CN.9/2007/3). Two thirds of least developed countries report that such policies are in place.[6]

28. Life expectancy at birth in least developed countries is increasing, but remains the lowest (51 years) in the world. Worse, in 10 African least developed countries, life expectancy is declining. High under-five mortality rates (45 per cent) among children and low mortality rates (16 per cent) among persons aged 65 and over suggest that the least developed countries are still in the early stage of the epidemiological transition when, due to improved hygiene, nutrition and treatment of diseases, child deaths are being shifted to older people. This largely explains low life expectancy in least developed countries. Extreme poverty, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and civil conflicts are also contributing factors.

29. As a result of better prevention and treatment policies, an increasing number of least developed countries (24 in 2005, as compared to 16 in 2004) has either met or is making substantial progress towards the goal of reducing the under-five mortality rate by 2015. Yet in the remaining least developed countries there has been minimal or no progress, and five least developed countries have strong negative trends. The number of countries with very high estimated infant mortality rates has also continued to fall, from 20 in 2004 to 18 in 2005. However, significant increases in infant mortality rates were reported in four least developed countries in 2005.

30. Estimates based on the latest available data show that only five least developed countries are close to achieving the target for reduction of maternal mortality by 2015. In the remaining 45 least developed countries, the maternal mortality ratios are currently too high for this target to be met. New estimates expected later in 2007

[6] *World Population Policies 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XIII.5).

are likely to confirm the general overall severity of the situation in the sub-Saharan African countries, where maternal mortality has been extraordinarily high.

31. Access to and completion of primary education play a crucial role in empowering poor people. Based on the revised data for the period 2002-2004, 27 least developed countries are on track or making rapid progress towards the goal of universal primary enrolment, up from 22, a figure based on earlier data covering fewer countries. The number of countries making slow progress has also declined from seven, based on earlier data, to six based on revised data for 2002-2004. However, for 16 of 17 other countries for which trend data is lacking, current general levels of development suggest that they will be unable to achieve the goal.

32. The Gender Parity Index, defined as the ratio of female to male enrolment rates, shows that in 2005, the ratio of female to male enrolment in primary education was 0.89 per cent, but in secondary and tertiary education it was 0.79 per cent and 0.63 per cent respectively. The Gender Parity Index in adult literacy was 0.72 per cent, suggesting that in 2005, fewer than three women for every four men in least developed countries were literate. Maldives is the only least developed country which has gender parity in adult literacy, while Lesotho has in fact surpassed the target, reporting more literate women than men in 2005.

33. Adult literacy in least developed countries as a whole has improved, but remains the lowest (53 per cent) in the world. It ranges from 19 per cent in Mali to 99 per cent in Samoa. In three out of four countries for which data is available, the rates are still below 70 per cent, and 13 least developed countries report that more than half of their adult population is illiterate. Six least developed countries have literacy rates below 30 per cent.

34. Most least developed countries have achieved or are on track to achieve the target on access to improved water supply in urban areas, but only 28 least developed countries have achieved or are on track to achieve this target in rural areas.

35. Twenty-eight least developed countries are on track to achieve the sanitation target in urban areas, up from 26 in 2002, but little progress is observed in the remaining least developed countries. Worse, the situation in rural areas appears to be deteriorating, as the number of least developed countries which were on track to the sanitation target dropped from 16 in 2002 to 10 in 2004.

36. Declines in HIV/AIDS incidence as a result of effective prevention measures were registered in 2005 in three fifths of least developed countries for which data is available. Rates above 4 per cent are estimated in seven least developed countries compared to 16 in 2003. Yet in seven African and two Asian least developed countries incidence of HIV is increasing.

37. Half of the 30 least developed countries which have trend data for 1990-2003 report a marked improvement in malaria prevalence, but another half report deterioration as well as an increase in malaria deaths. High prevalence occurs mainly in Southern and South-Eastern Asian least developed countries, and in African least developed countries, while most deaths occur in African least developed countries, notably among children. Extremely high numbers of deaths are found in 10 countries and high numbers of deaths in 9 countries.

38. Progress in the use of treated mosquito nets for prevention continues to lag, with only six least developed countries reporting 10 per cent or more children sleeping under treated mosquito nets and about half of least developed countries for which data is available reporting less than 5 per cent of children sleeping under treated mosquito nets. Treatment with anti-malarial drugs is much more widespread, with most least developed countries reporting their use by children with fever in the past two years.

39. Tuberculosis prevalence and death rates have declined substantially in some least developed countries, especially in high-burden countries.[7] Prevalence has declined to under 100 per 100,000 in four countries compared to 6 in 2003, and only six countries in 2005 have rates over 600 per 100,000 compared to 12 in 2003. However, progress from 1990 to 2003 has been difficult to sustain, as an increasing number of countries report relatively high levels of tuberculosis prevalence and death rates in 2003-2005. As HIV rates begin to decline, tuberculosis rates are also expected to fall, as their co-infection has been high.

40. Treatment of tuberculosis under the directly observed short course strategy continues to make good progress, with 17 least developed countries achieving the treatment target in 2004, and an additional 14 on track to achieve. However, case detection is lagging in least developed countries with fewer countries achieving or on track to the target in 2005 than was the case in 2003.

Commitment 4
Building productive capacities to make globalization work for the least developed countries

41. Globalization has opened unprecedented opportunities for the movement of goods, services and people. Yet the 50 least developed countries have failed to reap its benefits, mainly due to the structural weaknesses of their economies and lack of capacities related to sustained growth and sustainable development, particularly productive capacities.[8] As a result, least developed countries have been further marginalized in the mainstream development process.

42. According to a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development study,[9] the production structure of least developed countries remains strongly oriented towards exploitation of natural resources without forward or backward linkages to the rest of the economy. While exports of manufactures are increasing, they are limited to the export of low-skilled, labour-intensive, low-technology and, hence, low value-added products, such as garments. Services, although expanding, are mostly in low value-added petty trade and commercial services.

43. Although the share of value-added activities in industry and services in the GDP has been increasing, agriculture remains the backbone of the economy in least developed countries. Some least developed countries have an abundance of land, while others have a shortage, and a significant proportion of the population of these countries survives on fragile lands, with serious constraints for intensive agriculture.

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[7] According to WHO, 22 high-burden countries represent 80 per cent of the global burden of tuberculosis.

[8] Productive capacities are defined by UNCTAD as "productive resources, entrepreneurial capabilities and production linkages which together determine the capacity of a country to produce goods and services and enable it to grow and develop". The Least Developed Countries Report 2006. UNCTAD/LDC/2006, Sales No. E.06.II.D.9.

[9] Ibid.

Nonetheless, a common feature of many least developed countries is severe underutilization of land resources and extremely low land productivity due to insufficient investment in agriculture, particularly in irrigation, as well as low modern inputs, particularly fertilizers, and unequal access to land, even in the land-abundant least developed countries.

44. Inadequate infrastructure is a major barrier to development of the productive capacities of least developed countries. The latest available data on roads show increases over the period from 1999 to 2003 in the number of least developed countries with 15 per cent or more of roads paved (23 countries compared to 15), but little or no change is observed in the overall length of roads since 1990. Fourteen least developed countries show increases greater than 20 per cent, but in most (24 of 38 with data), the increase has been less than 20 per cent, or negative since 1990. Railway lengths are low in most least developed countries and only seven have lengths over 1,000 kilometres. Moreover, existing railways are underused: only five least developed countries registered freight over 400 thousand km-tons. According to the latest data, for the period from 1990 to 2004, which covers 33 least developed countries, the number of countries with an increase of more than 2 per cent in aircraft departures was seven, while in the remaining 26 least developed countries, there were increases of 2 per cent or less, or declines. Significant transport of air freight (10 million ton-kms or more) is reported in only eight least developed countries out of 31 least developed countries for which data is available.

45. Only 14 per cent of African and 21 per cent of Asian least developed countries population has access to electricity. Although electric power consumption per capita in least developed countries has increased steadily since 2000 and reached 112 kWh per capita in 2003, an abysmal gap remains between least developed countries and the rest of the world, where the consumption was 2,510 kWh per capita. Energy use in least developed countries has also been increasing since 2000, reaching 306 kg of oil equivalent per capita in 2003. However, this level is far lower than that of the rest of the world (1,734 kg of oil equivalent per capita) during the same period. Charcoal and firewood remain the main energy sources for least developed countries.

46. In 2005, only three least developed countries met the target of five telephone lines per 100 population and two more were on track to meet it by 2010. These were mainly small island least developed countries which achieved high tele-density as a result of liberalization of the telecommunication sector and attraction of foreign investments in facilities upgrades and network expansion, in response to increased tourist demand. However, the number of least developed countries with more than two lines per 100 people, a minimal level of service, remained at 12 in 2005. With less than two main lines per 100, very few of the remaining 32 countries have any prospect of meeting the 2010 target.

47. Due to long waiting periods, the number of fixed telephones grew slowly, albeit steadily in least developed countries (two additional lines per 100 inhabitants annually), while the number of cellular subscribers in least developed countries has increased by a factor almost 21 since 2000. Twenty-eight least developed countries had reached five main lines and cellular subscribers combined per one hundred population in 2005, compared to eighteen countries in 2003-2004. Ongoing expansion is strong but short of the target in 13 least developed countries and minimal in 3 least developed countries.

48. Mobile phones overtook fixed phones in least developed countries due to their easy availability, especially in rural areas, the introduction of prepaid cards, short message services and the reduction of phone call charges as a result of competition. According to the International Telecommunication Union, competition in cellular, Internet access and Very Small Aperture Terminal was authorized in 80 per cent of least developed countries. By comparison, competition in basic services was authorized in just over 40 per cent of least developed countries. The most expensive charges for cellular mobile phone calls were registered in Myanmar and Uganda.

49. The number of Internet users per 100 population has grown considerably since 2000, but there appears to be no significant or at least measurable change from 2004 to 2005 in most least developed countries. In fact, in 2005, more than half of least developed countries had Internet penetration below one per 100.

Commitment 5
Enhancing the role of trade in development

50. The share of least developed countries in world exports, in value terms, increased from 0.68 per cent in 2004 to 0.79 per cent in 2005, but this increase was entirely due to oil exports. If oil exports are not counted, the share of least developed countries exports in world merchandise exports in 2005 remained at exactly the same level (0.36 per cent) as in 2004. Exports from least developed countries grew much faster (36 per cent) than those of the rest of the world (14 per cent) in 2005, and faster than their own imports (21 per cent), but there was significant variance from country to country. Thus, exports of five oil exporters (Angola, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Sudan and Yemen) continued to grow rapidly, reaching 58 per cent in 2005. Exports of manufacturing least developed countries also grew rapidly, but stalled at 17 per cent, a figure reached in 2004. Export growth of commodity producers slowed to 14 per cent, the lowest rate since 2002. Two least developed countries (Lesotho and Madagascar) among exporters of manufacturers and seven least developed countries among exporters of commodities (Burkina Faso, Comoros, the Gambia, Maldives, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo and Tuvalu) experienced negative export growth in 2005.

51. Apart from Bangladesh and Cambodia, least developed countries exports in clothing and textiles decreased 5 per cent annually from 2004 to 2006. The sharpest (14 per cent) drop in clothing and textile exports took place in 2005, the year when the quota regime under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC) was terminated. While some least developed countries began to show signs of recovery, there is a danger that others endowed with natural resources and lured by high commodity prices will lose interest in diversifying in textiles and clothing and eventually lose ground in that area.

52. As in 2004, 79 per cent of all imports from least developed countries, not counting arms and oil, were admitted duty-free to the markets of developed countries in 2005, an increase of only 1 per cent since 1996.

53. The utilization rate of the Generalized System of Preferences by least developed countries ranged widely (from 40 to 100 per cent), depending on the importing country and the sector, but was about 70 per cent on average, largely due to the supply side constraints of least developed countries.

56. In August 2006, 42 least developed countries were at different stages of the integrated framework, aimed at assisting least developed countries in mainstreaming trade in their national development strategies and poverty reduction strategy papers. Twenty had validated their Diagnostic Trade Integrated Studies and identified their priorities, 11 had started the Diagnostic Trade Integrated Studies Process, 6 held technical reviews and 5 submitted their requests for inclusion in the programme.

57. A more effective, enhanced integrated framework[10] will begin at the end of 2007. The estimated funding for the enhanced integrated framework is US$ 400 million (approximately US$ 8 million per country over five years), including US$ 77 million for tier I (core function support costs) and US$ 320 million for tier II (action matrix implementation support costs). This represents a tenfold increase in financial resources to the integrated framework. Although there have been no formal pledges to the enhanced integrated framework, the integrated framework saw an increase in pledges at the end of 2006 from some $35 million to almost $52 million, while cumulative contributions rose from approximately $34 million to approximately $49.5 million.

Commitment 6
Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment

58. With almost 72 per cent of population living in rural areas and dependent on income from agriculture, least developed countries are highly susceptible to land degradation, drought, desertification, deforestation, water and air pollution and climate change.

59. Thus, 36 out of 41 least developed countries for which data is available suffer from moderate (5-10 per cent) to very severe (50-100 per cent) human-induced land degradation. The severest (over 70 per cent) land degradation is in Burundi and Rwanda, countries with high population densities. Ten out of 30 of the world's lowest-ranked countries according to land resource potential and constraints are least developed countries. In seven of them, deserts and dry lands occupy more than 95 per cent of total land, which suggests the existence of severe desertification problems.[11] Recurrent droughts further exacerbate these problems by reducing agricultural production and causing food shortages and migration of population.

60. Under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Severe Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, the affected developing countries that are parties to the Convention were required to prepare National Action Programmes and mainstream sustainable land management in their poverty reduction and national development strategies. The same Convention also established the global mechanism designed to increase financial resources to affected developing countries. As of January 2007, 38 least developed countries had ratified and another 12 least developed countries had acceded to the Convention. Twenty-nine least developed countries have adopted their National Action Programmes and 18 least developed countries received assistance from the

[10] Key elements of the enhanced integrated framework include: (a) increased, additional, predictable financial resources to implement Action Matrices; (b) strengthened in-country capacities to manage, implement and monitor the integrated framework process and (c) enhanced integrated framework governance.

[11] *World Soil Resources Report: Land Resource Potential and Constraints at Regional and Country Levels* (FAO, Rome, 2000) (see ftp://ftp.fao.org/agl/agll/docs/wsr.pdf).

Global Mechanism in mainstreaming National Action Programmes in poverty reduction and national development strategies.

61. Although least developed countries are the countries which are least responsible for global warming, they are hardest hit by climate change, especially small island States and those in Africa. Recent studies[12] provide compelling evidence that Africa, due to its multiple stresses and low adaptive capacity, is the continent most vulnerable to global warming. Impacts of climate change in Africa include increased water stress, reduced agricultural production, disrupted food supplies and increased malnutrition. The studies also confirm that climate change can affect the local resources of small islands, such as fishery resources, reduce their value as destinations for tourism, cause the deterioration of coastal conditions, lead to coral bleaching, threaten vital infrastructure and reduce fresh water resources, inter alia.

62. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change requires that all Parties adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change. Recognizing the high vulnerability and special needs of least developed countries in adapting to climate change, the same Convention established the Least Developed Countries Fund to provide technical and financial support for the preparation of their National Adaptation Programmes of Action. As of August 2006, 14 least developed countries had completed their National Adaptation Programmes of Action and the remaining least developed countries were expected to complete them in 2007-2008. The Fund has provided financial support to 44 National Adaptation Programmes of Action and two global projects worth $11.6 million. Four remaining least developed countries (Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Myanmar and Nepal) eligible for National Adaptation Programmes of Action support had yet to submit their proposals for funding and one least developed country had not yet provided information about National Adaptation Programmes of Action preparation. As of 28 April 2006 total available resources of the Fund, including new contributions and pledges, had reached $89.9 million. Additional pledges have since been made by France and Italy.

Commitment 7
Mobilizing financial resources

63. Despite recent pledges, donors are falling behind the target of 0.20 per cent of gross national income/official development assistance by 2010. In 2005, only 6 out of 22 donors met the 0.20 per cent target, down from 7 in 2004, and an additional 1 donor was on track to meet it in 2010, down from 3 in 2004. The remaining 15 donors were far from achieving the target, including 7 with declining or unchanged gross national income/official development assistance. Total net flows of official development assistance to least developed countries continued to increase by 6-9 per cent per year, in line with the goal, but the share of aid to least developed countries in total official development assistance remained unchanged (24 per cent) from 1994-1995 and dropped by 6 percentage points from 2004.

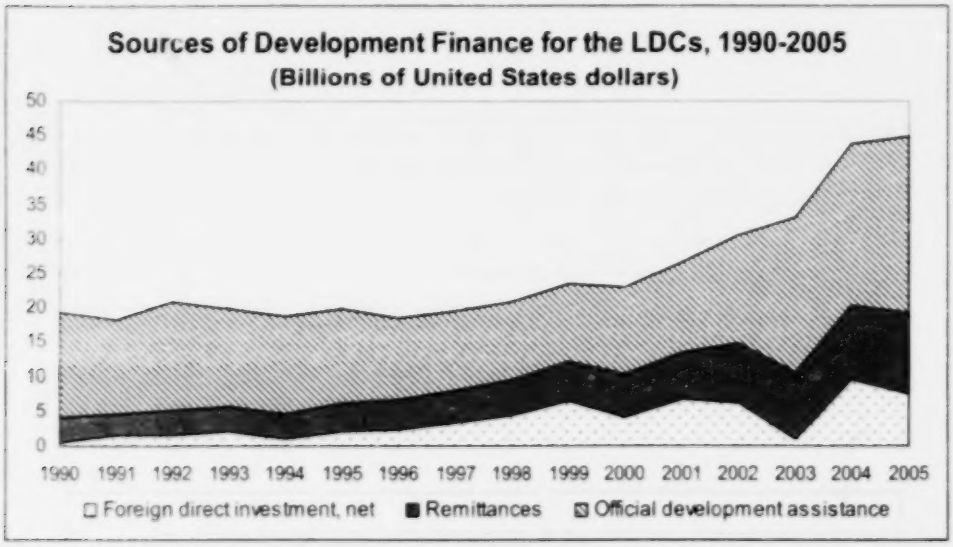
64. Almost all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee official development assistance to least

[12] See fourth assessment report on global warming prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; a report entitled "Stern review: the economics of climate change"; and a report on an African regional workshop on adaptation held in Accra from 21 to 23 September 2006.

developed countries was provided in grant form. Furthermore, aid has been untied beyond the coverage of the 2001 Development Assistance Committee recommendation, which excludes food aid and technical cooperation. In addition, the Development Assistance Committee has also abolished the thresholds below which the official development assistance can be untied, encouraging local and regional procurement of goods and services in least developed countries.

65. Donor support for trade relations capacity-building in least developed countries fell by 59 per cent from 2004, even as trade relations capacity-building support from official development assistance to developing countries increased by 12 per cent. From 2004 to 2005, the increase in total trade relations capacity-building was 4 per cent, but the increase to least developed countries was only one half of 1 per cent.

66. Aid allocation by donors was characterized by selectivity and high concentration. Thus, 9 least developed countries accounted for 43.7 per cent of donors aid in 2005. In 14 least developed countries, official development assistance was a significant part of gross national income in 2005. These were largely small island least developed countries with few natural resources, and least developed countries emerging from conflicts, burdened by heavy debt. High (over 20 per cent of gross national income) aid dependency not only makes these countries extremely vulnerable in their development, but also reduces the responsibility of Governments for tax collection and reduces Government accountability to citizens.



67. Delivery of heavily indebted poor countries initiative commitments by the World Bank increased in 2006, from $1.29 billion early in the year to $2.80 billion by August, reaching 42 per cent of commitments in terms of net present value. International Monetary Fund delivery, already at 81 per cent in early 2006, increased to 83 per cent, or $1.22 billion. As a result of debt relief measures, debt service as a percentage of exports has decreased significantly since 1990. Thirty

least developed countries in 2005, compared to 27 in 2004 and only 14 in 1990, had a ratio of debt to exports below 10 per cent. Further, only 2 countries in 2005, compared to 6 in 1990, had debt ratios over 20 per cent.

68. The sharp increase in foreign direct investment in least developed countries observed in 2004 was sustained in 2005 in only a few countries. In 2005, foreign direct investment exceeded 5 per cent of gross domestic product in 11 least developed countries, down from 12 in 2004, and was less than 1 per cent of gross domestic product or negative in 18 countries. In an upward trend since 1990, 15 least developed countries hosted foreign direct investment inflows in the range of 1-4.9 per cent of gross domestic product in 2005.

69. Migrant remittances[13] to least developed countries reached $11.4 billion in 2005, due entirely to an increase of remittance inflows to Bangladesh. If Bangladesh is not considered, net inflows of remittances to least developed countries remained at exactly the same level ($10.4 billion) as in 2004. It is noteworthy that South-South remittances exceed North-South remittances to least developed countries, despite high transaction and high foreign exchange commissions at both ends. Income differences, proximity and community ties (ethnic, linguistic, religious, family) with neighbouring developing countries are major determinants of South-South migration which drives remittances in the Bangladesh-India migration corridor, the second largest in the world, as well as remittances from South Africa to Lesotho and Mozambique, from Saudi Arabia to Yemen and Sudan and from India to Nepal. However, higher income difference encourages migration to the North, with such migration resulting in tenfold income increases. The United States of America remains the largest single source of North-South remittances to least developed countries. Significant North-South remittance inflows to least developed countries also originated in the euro area, mainly due to the euro-dollar exchange.[14]

70. In June 2005, at the South-South Summit, Qatar launched the South fund for development and pledged $20 million to this new financing facility. Though not a donor country, it committed itself to achieving the 0.7 per cent gross national income/official development assistance target to developing countries and the 0.15-0.20 per cent target gross national income/official development assistance to least developed countries by 2006.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

71. Economic performance of least developed countries continued to improve, and fewer countries, mainly Pacific islands, were lagging behind. Social indicators are also improving, but overall socio-economic progress in African least developed countries has been significantly compromised by continuing population growth due to the highest fertility in the world. International support for health is paying dividends in African least developed countries, but malnutrition appears to be worsening, particularly in rural areas, where agriculture can hardly keep up with rapid population growth, environmental degradation and the challenges associated

[13] Migrant remittances are defined as the sum of workers remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers as recorded in the International Monetary Fund balance of payments.

[14] It is estimated that the appreciation of the euro from US$ 0.89 per euro in 2001 to US$ 1.19 per euro in end-2005 accounted for US$ 5.7 billion or 7 per cent of remittances received by all developing countries in 2001-2005.

with climate change. As a result, African least developed countries increasingly face the danger of food shortages, disruption of food supplies and famine.

72. **Achieving the objectives of the Programme of Action requires greater donor focus on enhancing the productive capacity of least developed countries, in particular in agriculture. Donors also need to increase allocation of aid to physical infrastructure and technological development, as a means of increasing productivity and competitiveness of least developed countries. Above all, donors need to make significant efforts to increase their aid volumes in order to achieve the internationally agreed goal of 0.15-0.20 per cent of their gross national income as official development assistance to least developed countries by 2010 and improve aid effectiveness (ownership, harmonization, alignment, results and mutual accountability), as agreed in Rome and in Paris.**

73. **Developed countries must adhere fully to their commitment of providing duty-free and quota-free market access to all products from least developed countries and trade-related technical assistance, including through Aid for trade and the enhanced integrated framework, aimed at addressing supply-side constraints of least developed countries and mainstreaming trade in their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies. Improving the effectiveness of preferential market access requires improvement of the coverage and predictability of preference schemes and liberalization (simplification, harmonization and relaxation) of rules of origin. Granting the most generous and non-discriminatory treatment to all least developed countries on a lasting and unconditional basis could further boost the utilization of non-reciprocal preference schemes of developed countries. Developing countries could consider (a) granting non-reciprocal preferences to least developed countries and (b) reducing tariffs on all non-agricultural products from least developed countries.**

74. **For their part, least developed countries should strengthen their country ownership by promoting broad-based and inclusive dialogue on development with civil society and the private sector and on effective domestic resource mobilization and aid management, enhanced transparency and accountability, coordination and coherence and outcome-driven implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Brussels Programme at the country level. As they embark, with United Nations Development Programme support, on the preparation of the second generation of poverty reduction strategy papers, the Millennium Development Goals-based national development strategies and new United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks also need to establish synergies at the country level between the Millennium Development Goals, the Brussels Programme and regional initiatives like the New Partnership for Africa's Development, to ensure their complementarity and mutual reinforcement.**

75. **Fighting corruption should become an integral part of the fight against poverty in least developed countries. To be effective, the anti-corruption strategies need to be country-driven and must be viewed in the broader context of good governance. Simplification of procedures, transparency and accountability of decision-making, engaging civil society and a third honest party (domestic or international) which monitors or enforces the law can also**

improve a national system of checks and balances, prevent corruption, improve the delivery of public services and attract investments.

76. Pro-poor policies of least developed countries need to include policies aimed at increasing agriculture and labour productivity. To this end, least developed countries should pursue favourable economic, trade and investment policies and ensure the access of the poor, particularly women, to credit, land and markets. Creating this level playing field is important for promoting competition among suppliers of essential inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, and creating incentives for private entrepreneurs to invest in agribusiness and for farmers to adopt new and sustainable technology and diversify into higher-value crops which will raise their incomes and help them escape poverty. Elimination of trade-distorting agricultural subsidies and transfer of appropriate agricultural technology and practices by developed countries should complement the efforts of least developed countries.

77. Pro-poor policies of least developed countries should also include sustainable development (construction, rehabilitation and maintenance) of transport infrastructure (rural, national and cross-border). Closing the physical infrastructure divide in least developed countries requires a comprehensive approach to infrastructure development and increased public investments in (a) rural infrastructure, which is important for increasing agricultural productivity and fostering rural growth linkages between agricultural and non-agricultural activities; (b) national transport infrastructure, critical for growth of the formal economy, diversification, structural change and integration into world trade; and (c) cross-border infrastructure, important for regional integration.

78. Improving access to electricity in least developed countries requires overcoming multiple challenges in generation, transmission and distribution at the national level by creating an enabling environment, adopting an effective policy and regulatory framework, improving management capacity and creating financially healthy utilities. It also requires focusing on cost-effective regional supply projects (hydro, coal and gas) and regional integration to promote energy trade. In addition, immediate energy generation solutions and pain relief to mitigate high energy costs must be provided to the most affected least developed countries. Scaling up electricity access in the least developed countries also requires development of a broader multi-year strategy of grid expansion as well as syndicated financing to ensure sustainable and predictable adequate support to the energy sector.

79. Bridging the digital divide between least developed countries and the rest of the world requires that policymakers, regulators, telephone operators and service providers adapt to the new challenges and opportunities offered by information and communications technology. Pricing is a critical factor in narrowing the digital gap. New technology, privatization and competition can reduce price, but they need an effective, transparent and predictable regulatory framework that would create a favourable investment climate, promote market opportunities and facilitate the realization of the full benefits of information and communications technology in the interest of the poor. To involve the private sector in deployment of information and communications technology in remote, rural areas sufficient incentives such as tax breaks, waivers of customs

duties on information and communications technology equipment, easy access to universal service funds, etc., are required.

80. Attracting more foreign direct investment to least developed countries requires (a) further improvement of their business and investment climate and public administration, (b) mitigation of their non-commercial risks, (c) entry of least developed countries into aid-supported regional and subregional currency arrangements, (d) adoption of targeted investment promotion strategies, and (e) basic necessary infrastructure. Identifying new niches beyond traditional areas (oil, gas and minerals) and former colonial markets (e.g., tourism, information and communications technology-based industries and services, etc.) is also an important element of successful foreign investment strategy for least developed countries.

81. South-South cooperation holds great potential for poverty reduction in least developed countries and should be further nurtured. Experience shows that cooperation between countries with similar conditions (environment, culture, economy) often results in the transfer of more appropriate technology. When the cooperation takes place between neighbouring countries, operating (personnel, transportation, etc.) costs are significantly reduced. South-South aid assistance expands aid uses and increases overall aid resources. As is the case with North-South investments, South-South investments can increase productivity and tax revenues. However, South-South cooperation should be viewed not as an alternative but rather as a valuable complement to North-South cooperation.

Annex

Statistical tables

Annex table 1
Economic growth and fixed capital formation

Least developed countries	GDP average annual growth in constant US dollars, per cent			Per capita GDP in constant US dollars		Per capita GDP in current US dollars	Gross fixed formation percentage perc. GDP	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as perc of GDP			Total population (000s)	Population growth, per cent per year
	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	1990	2005	2005	2004/2005	1990	2004	2005	2005	2000-2005
Africa												
Angola [a]	-4.20	6.11	6.83	977	1 004	1 309	12	-3.3	7.3	-4.0	16 095	2.89
Benin	4.01	5.31	3.89	356	430	500	20	3.4	2.7	0.5	8 490	3.22
Burkina Faso	4.93	5.23	4.59	335	458	348	19	0.0	0.3	0.4	13 933	3.19
Burundi	-2.12	-1.21	2.29	203	149	93	15	0.1	0.0	0.1	7 859	3.29
Cape Verde	5.21	8.36	4.07	867	1 462	1 947	28	0.1	2.2	5.5	507	2.35
Central African Republic	0.75	2.51	-1.15	432	361	330	6	0.0	-1.0	0.4	4 191	1.63
Chad [a]	4.26	2.46	11.82	254	396	426	38	0.5	11.1	12.9	10 146	3.62
Comoros	-0.55	0.04	1.70	475	341	427	21	0.2	0.0	0.3	798	2.65
Democratic Republic of the Con	-7.25	-3.91	2.74	248	108	115	19	0.2	10.2	5.7	58 741	2.95
Djibouti	2.07	0.40	2.42	819	747	852	16	..	5.8	3.2	804	1.94
Equatorial Guinea [a]	6.30	34.20	20.16	462	4 899	7 845	64	8.4	51.4	57.6	484	2.34
Eritrea	..	0.84	2.88	..	342	187	22	..	-1.2	1.2	4 527	4.12
Ethiopia	2.18	5.32	3.24	159	182	106	22	0.1	5.6	2.4	78 986	2.59
Gambia	2.51	5.54	3.18	356	391	281	19	4.5	14.2	11.3	1 617	3.11
Guinea	3.74	4.26	2.35	453	509	421	11	0.6	2.4	3.1	9 003	1.86
Guinea-Bissau	3.95	-1.45	-1.12	230	162	176	13	0.8	0.6	3.3	1 597	3.06
Lesotho	3.98	2.86	2.59	388	547	764	44	2.8	9.0	6.3	1 981	0.99
Liberia	-22.50	34.53	-1.78	180	134	146	10	58.6	41.6	35.4	3 442	2.28
Madagascar	-0.33	3.85	1.46	256	217	222	19	0.7	0.4	0.6	18 643	2.83
Malawi	5.32	2.39	1.35	185	217	165	7	1.2	0.0	0.1	13 226	2.58
Mali	3.80	4.11	5.30	282	365	377	18	0.2	2.1	3.0	11 611	2.98
Mauritania	4.84	4.35	3.41	503	635	416	14	0.7	0.3	6.2	2 963	2.88
Mozambique	1.92	7.92	7.54	202	323	328	15	0.4	4.1	1.6	20 533	2.42
Niger	1.53	2.78	3.23	296	269	199	15	1.6	0.9	0.4	13 264	3.52
Rwanda	-8.49	10.17	4.05	358	363	205	18	0.3	0.4	0.4	9 234	2.43
Sao Tome and Principe	1.44	2.10	3.80	493	540	447	52	..	-2.5	9.9	153	1.71
Senegal	1.41	5.38	3.78	714	840	672	23	1.0	1.0	0.7	11 770	2.60
Sierra Leone	-5.39	-3.73	4.97	159	97	196	17	5.0	5.7	4.9	5 586	4.23
Somalia	-7.20	1.73	2.41	149	105	262	20	0.6	..	..	8 196	3.00
Sudan [a]	4.77	1.64	5.21	626	811	562	32	-0.2	7.0	8.4	36 900	2.02
Togo	1.19	1.61	2.04	396	333	348	20	1.1	2.8	0.1	6 239	2.88
Uganda	7.45	6.45	4.63	206	322	280	22	-0.1	3.3	2.9	28 947	3.18
United Republic of Tanzania	3.99	7.23	5.34	144	224	297	18	0.0	4.2	3.9	38 478	2.56
Zambia	-2.03	2.72	3.19	487	429	463	25	6.2	4.4	3.6	11 478	1.88

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Annex table 1

Economic growth and fixed capital formation

Least developed countries	GDP average annual growth in constant US dollars, per cent			Per capita GDP in constant US dollars		Per capita GDP in current US dollars	Gross fixed formation percentage perc. GDP	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as perc of GDP			Total population (000s)	Population growth, per cent per year
	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	1990	2005	2005	2004/2005	1990	2004	2005	2005	2000-2005
Asia and Pacific												
Afghanistan	-6.44	-8.92	7.70	299	99	184	22	..	..	..	25 067	3.79
Bangladesh	4.49	5.34	4.20	306	454	443	24	0.0	0.8	1.3	153 281	1.89
Bhutan	5.57	6.45	5.46	173	315	368	46	0.5	0.1	0.1	637	2.63
Cambodia	6.45	5.09	4.11	174	264	316	22	..	2.5	6.1	13 956	1.76
Kiribati	4.09	5.64	1.43	396	504	815	8	..	..	..	92	1.81
Lao People's Democratic Repu	6.41	6.17	4.55	186	305	419	25	0.7	0.7	1.0	5 664	1.62
Maldives	6.68	8.34	5.51	1 000	1 810	2 345	36	2.6	1.9	1.2	295	1.57
Myanmar	5.84	8.28	4.87	127	260	219	11	..	..	..	47 967	0.89
Nepal	5.19	4.82	1.96	184	238	245	19	0.2	0.0	0.0	27 094	2.08
Samoa	0.08	3.92	..	1 247	1 541	1 968	40	5.9	0.6	-0.9	184	0.70
Solomon Islands	7.68	-2.38	-0.70	657	553	585	19	4.9	0.4	-0.3	472	2.57
Timor-Leste	1.12	-4.57	2.98	244	197	370	27	..	..	..	1 067	5.31
Tuvalu	3.04	1.90	4.38	1 012	1 451	2 141	56	..	..	..	10	0.50
Vanuatu	4.54	1.29	-0.25	1 023	969	1 405	29	8.7	6.3	3.9	215	2.54
Yemen [a]	4.85	5.86	3.17	335	393	643	14	-2.7	1.1	-1.8	21 096	2.97
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Haiti	-4.05	2.06	-1.27	381	263	471	13	0.3	0.2	0.2	9 296	1.62

Sources: Gross domestic product growth and per capita, United Nations Statistics Division, *National Accounts Main Aggregates Database*, http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snama/dnllist.asp, with additional calculations prepared by the Statistics Division; foreign direct investment, World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007*, table 6.1 (Washington, D.C.); population, United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects—The 2006 Revision*, print and CD-ROM (document ESA/P/WP.202).

a Refers to an oil-exporting country.

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Annex table 2

Poverty and hunger

Least developed countries	Per capita consumption less than $1 (PPP) per day, percentage of population		Proportion of population which is undernourished			Percentage difference in proportion of population undernourished		Life expectancy at birth, years		Change in life expectancy at birth (years)
	1990-1996	1997-2004	1990-1992	2000-2003	2002-2004	1990-1992 to 2000-2003	1990-1992 to 2002-2004	1990/1995	2000/2005	1990-2005
Africa										
Angola	..	..	58	38	35	-20	-23	39.8	40.7	0.9
Benin	..	31.0	20	14	12	-6	-8	53.5	53.8	0.3
Burkina Faso	63.0	27.0	21	17	15	-4	-6	46.8	47.4	0.6
Burundi	45.0	55.0	48	67	66	19	18	42.4	43.5	1.1
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.4	70.2	3.8
Central African Republic	67.0	..	50	45	44	-5	-6	46.7	39.4	-7.3
Chad	..	..	58	33	35	-25	-23	46.2	43.6	-2.6
Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.9	63.0	5.1
Congo, Democratic Republic	..	..	32	72	74	40	42	44.7	43.1	-1.6
Djibouti	..	..	53	26	24	-27	-29	51.2	52.7	1.5
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.9	43.5	-2.4
Eritrea	..	..	..	73	75	..	..	49.4	53.5	4.1
Ethiopia	31.0	23.0	..	46	46	..	..	47.2	47.6	0.4
Gambia	54.0	59.0	22	27	29	5	7	51.4	55.5	4.1
Guinea	..	..	39	24	24	-15	-15	48.7	53.6	4.9
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	24	37	39	13	15	43.0	44.6	1.6
Lesotho	39.5	..	17	12	13	-5	-4	58.3	36.7	-21.6
Liberia	..	..	35	49	50	14	15	40.5	42.5	2.0
Madagascar	46.0	61.0	35	38	38	-27	3	52.0	55.3	3.3
Malawi	..	42.0	50	34	35	-16	-15	45.2	39.6	-5.6
Mali	72.0	..	29	28	29	-1	0	46.7	47.8	1.1
Mauritania	39.0	26.0	15	10	10	-5	-5	49.4	52.5	3.1
Mozambique	38.0	..	66	45	44	-21	-22	43.6	41.9	-1.7
Niger	51.5	..	41	32	32	-9	-9	40.6	44.3	3.7
Rwanda	..	52.0	44	36	33	-8	-11	23.6	43.6	20.0
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	18	12	10	-6	-8	62.0	62.9	0.9
Senegal	33.5	..	23	23	20	0	-3	54.1	55.6	1.5
Sierra Leone	..	..	47	50	51	3	4	38.4	40.6	2.2
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.7	46.2	6.5
Sudan	..	..	32	27	26	-5	-6	53.4	56.3	2.9
Togo	..	..	33	25	24	-8	-9	57.7	54.2	-3.5
Uganda	86.0	85.0	24	19	19	-5	-5	43.6	46.8	3.2
United Republic of Tanzania	49.0	58.0	37	44	44	7	7	52.4	46.0	-6.4
Zambia	70.7	76.0	48	47	46	-1	-2	43.4	37.4	-6.0

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Poverty and hunger

Least developed countries	Per capita consumption less than $1 (PPP) per day, percentage of population		Proportion of population which is undernourished			Percentage difference in proportion of population undernourished		Life expectancy at birth, years		Change in life expectancy at birth (years)
	1990-1996	1997-2004	1990-1992	2000-2003	2002-2004	1990-1992 to 2000-2003	1990-1992 to 2002-2004	1990/1995	2000/2005	1990-2005
Asia and Pacific										
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.5	46.0	0.5
Bangladesh	30.7	36.0	35	30	30	-5	-5	56.3	62.6	6.3
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.9	62.7	6.8
Cambodia	..	55.0	43	33	33	-10	-10	55.0	56.0	1.0
Kiribati	..	..	9	6	7	-3	-2	..	..	..
Lao People's Democratic Republi	8.0	27.0	29	21	19	-8	10	50.8	54.5	3.7
Maldives	..	..	17	11	10	-6	-7	61.0	66.3	5.3
Myanmar	..	..	10	5	5	-5	-5	56.7	60.1	3.4
Nepal	39.0	..	20	17	17	-3	-3	55.9	61.4	5.5
Samoa	..	..	11	4	4	-7	-7	66.0	70.0	4.0
Solomon Islands	..	..	33	20	21	-13	-12	60.9	62.2	1.3
Timor-Leste	..	..	11	8	9	-3	-2	47.8	55.1	7.3
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	12	12	11	0	..	65.1	68.4	3.3
Yemen	4.0	16.0	34	37	38	3	4	55.7	60.3	4.6
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Haiti	..	54.0	65	47	46	-18	-19	48.2	51.5	3.3

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007*, table 2.6 (Washington, D.C.), with additional data to 16 April 2007 calculated by the Data Development Division from the World Bank's Povcal Net, http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2006, Eradicating world hunger—taking stock ten years after the World Food Summit (Rome, 2006)*, with updates from *FAOSTAT* database, *Food Security Statistics*, http://www.fao.org/foodsecurity/index_en.htm, accessed 1 March 2007, and United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects—The 2006 Revision, print and CD-ROM (document ESA/P/WP.202).

Annex table 3
Reproductive health and health services

Least developed countries	Births attended by skilled health personnel, perc. 1997/2005	Women reporting at least one antenatal visit to a skilled practitioner, perc. 1997/2005	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000) 2000	Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, any method, perc. 1990/1995	1997/2005
Africa					
Angola	45	66	1 700	8	6
Benin	66	81	850	16	19
Burkina Faso	38	73	1 000	8	14
Burundi	25	78	1 000	..	16
Cape Verde	89	99	150	..	53
Central African Republic	44	62	1 100	15	28
Chad	14	39	1 100	..	3
Comoros	62	74	480	21	26
Congo, Democratic Republic	61	68	990	8	31
Djibouti	61	67	730	..	9
Equatorial Guinea	65	86	880	..	..
Eritrea	28	70	630	5	8
Ethiopia	6	27	850	4	8
Gambia	55	91	540	12	18
Guinea	56	82	740	2	7
Guinea-Bissau	35	62	1 100	..	8
Lesotho	55	90	550	23	37
Liberia	51	85	760	..	10
Madagascar	51	80	550	17	27
Malawi	56	92	1 800	13	33
Mali	41	57	1 200	..	8
Mauritania	57	64	1 000	3	8
Mozambique	48	85	1 000	..	17
Niger	14	41	1 600	4	14
Rwanda	39	94	1 400	21	17
Sao Tome and Principe	76	91	100 [a]	..	29
Senegal	58	79	690	7	12
Sierra Leone	42	68	2 000	..	4
Somalia	25	32	1 100	..	..
Sudan	87	60	590	10	7
Togo	61	85	570	..	26
Uganda	39	92	880	..	20
United Republic of Tanzania	43	78	1 500	10	26
Zambia	43	93	750	15	34
Asia and Pacific					
Afghanistan	14	16	1 900	..	10
Bangladesh	13	49	380	40	58
Bhutan	37	51	420	19	31
Cambodia	32	38	450	13	24
Kiribati	85	88	56 [a]	..	88
Lao People's Democratic Republic	19	27	650	19	27
Maldives	70	81	110	..	39
Myanmar	57	76	360	17	34
Nepal	15	28	740	23	38
Samoa	100	..	130	..	30
Solomon Islands	85	..	130	..	11
Timor-Leste	18	61	660	..	10
Tuvalu	100	..	-	..	32
Vanuatu	88	..	130	..	28
Yemen	27	41	570	7	23
Latin America and the Caribbean					
Haiti	24	79	680	..	28

Sources: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2007: Women and Children, The Double Dividend of Gender Equality* (New York, 2007), table 8, and United Nations Population Division, *World Contraceptive Use 2005* (CD-ROM and wall chart).

[a] As reported by the country.

Annex table 4

Universal primary education and gender equality in education

A. Enrolment

Least developed countries	Enrolment ratio in primary education, net, per 100			Ratio of girls to boys enrolment ratios in primary education			Ratio of girls to boys enrolment ratios in secondary education		Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education		
	1990/91	2002/03	2004	1990/91	2002/03	2004	1990/91	2004	1990/91	2002/03	2004
Africa											
Angola	58	..	..	0.95	..	..	..	..	..	0.65	0.63
Benin	45	..	83	0.52	..	0.78	0.41	0.49	0.14	..	..
Burkina Faso	26	36	40	0.83	0.74	0.77	0.52	0.67	0.29	0.75	0.27
Burundi	53	57	57	0.85	0.84	0.89	0.58	0.75	0.36	0.34	0.36
Cape Verde	94	99	92	0.95	0.98	0.99	..	1.08	..	0.40	1.14
Central African Republic	54	..	..	0.66	..	..	0.40	..	0.15	1.09	..
Chad	37	61	57	0.45	..	0.68	0.20	0.32	..	..	..
Comoros	57	..	..	0.73	..	..	0.65	0.75	..	..	0.80
Congo, Democratic Republic	55	..	..	0.78	..	..	..	..	..	0.77	..
Djibouti	31	..	33	0.72	0.81	..	0.66	0.67	..	..	0.83
Equatorial Guinea	91	..	85	0.97	..	0.85	..	0.56	0.14	0.80	..
Eritrea	16	45	48	0.99	0.86	0.85	..	0.56	..	..	0.25
Ethiopia	23	47	56	0.75	0.81	0.94	0.75	0.64	0.22	0.15	0.33
Gambia	48	79	75	0.71	..	1.06	0.49	0.82	..	0.33	0.25
Guinea	26	65	64	0.51	0.79	0.84	0.33	0.45	..	..	0.20
Guinea-Bissau	38	..	..	0.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	73	86	86	1.24	1.07	1.06	1.47	1.27	1.22	0.57	2.00
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.48	..
Madagascar	65	79	89	1.00	1.01	1.00	0.97	..	0.82	0.83	0.91
Malawi	50	..	95	0.92	..	1.05	0.46	0.82	0.33	0.41	0.55
Mali	20	44	46	0.61	0.78	0.85	0.51	0.59	0.16	..	0.44
Mauritania	35	68	74	0.74	0.99	0.99	0.46	0.82	0.16	0.27	0.29
Mozambique	45	55	71	0.76	0.91	0.90	0.57	0.69	..	0.47	0.47
Niger	24	38	39	0.58	0.69	0.71	0.43	0.64	..	..	0.33
Rwanda	67	87	73	0.99	1.04	1.04	0.76	0.92	..	0.46	0.67
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	98	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
Senegal	47	69	66	0.74	0.93	0.95	0.53	0.72	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	41	..	..	0.73	..	..	0.57	..	..	..	0.50
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	43	..	..	0.75	..	..	0.79	0.89	0.88	..	..
Togo	75	79	79	0.71	0.84	0.85	0.34	0.49	0.16	..	..
Uganda	53	..	..	0.82	..	..	0.56	0.79	0.39	0.52	0.63
United Republic of Tanzania	50	69	91	1.01	0.99	0.98	0.70	..	..	0.44	0.43
Zambia	79	68	80	0.97	0.99	1.00	0.67	0.79	..	..	..
Asia and Pacific											
Afghanistan	27	..	..	0.55	..	..	0.52	0.19	0.48	..	0.27
Bangladesh	71	84	94	0.87	1.05	1.03	0.52	1.04	0.20	0.50	0.47
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.82	..	..	..
Cambodia	67	93	98	0.83	0.95	0.96	0.43	0.67	..	0.45	0.45
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.13	..	..	..
Lao People's Democratic Republ	63	85	84	0.85	0.93	0.94	0.62	0.72	..	..	0.62
Maldives	87	92	90	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.08	..	..	2.50
Myanmar	98	84	86	0.96	1.01	1.02	0.98	0.96	..	..	..
Nepal	..	..	79	..	..	0.87	0.44	0.82	0.32	0.34	0.38
Samoa	..	98	90	..	..	1.00	1.22	1.11	1.00	..	..
Solomon Islands	83	72	80	0.86	..	0.99	0.63	0.75	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	71	94	94	1.02	..	0.98	0.79	0.82	..	..	0.57
Yemen	52	72	75	0.38	0.70	0.73	0.21	0.45	..	..	0.35
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Haiti	22	..	..	1.05	..	..	0.96	..	..	..	..

Annex table 4

Universal primary education and gender equality in education

B. Adult literacy

Least developed countries	Adult literacy (aged 15+) Percentage literate 1990 Women	1990 Men	1990 Total	2000/2004 Women	2000/2004 Men	2000/2004 Total	Change in gender difference, perc. points 1990 to 2000/04 *	Change in adult literacy, perc. points 1990 to 2000/04 *
Africa								
Angola	...	...	...	53.8	82.1	66.8	..	..
Benin	15.5	38.1	26.4	23.0	48.0	35.0	2.4	8.6
Burkina Faso	...	...	...	15.0	29.0	22.0	..	..
Burundi	26.6	48.4	37.0	52.0	67.0	59.0	-6.8	22.0
Cape Verde	54.3	76.2	63.8	71.0	87.0	78.0	-5.9	14.2
Central African Republic	20.7	47.1	33.2	33.5	64.7	48.6	4.8	15.4
Chad	18.8	37.0	27.7	13.0	41.0	26.0	9.8	-1.7
Comoros	46.4	61.4	53.8	...	...	...	..	..
Congo, Democratic Republic of th	34.4	61.4	47.5	54.0	81.0	67.0	..	..
Djibouti	39.7	66.8	53.0	...	...	...	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	61.1	85.8	73.3	80.0	93.0	87.0	..	..
Eritrea	34.8	58.5	46.4	...	...	...	..	..
Ethiopia	19.8	37.3	28.6	38.0	52.0	45.0	-3.5	16.4
Gambia	19.7	31.7	25.6	...	...	...	..	..
Guinea	12.9	42.3	27.2	18.0	43.0	29.0	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Lesotho	89.5	65.4	78.0	90.3	73.7	81.4	7.5	3.4
Liberia	22.8	55.4	39.2	...	...	...	..	..
Madagascar	49.8	66.4	58.0	65.0	77.0	71.0	..	..
Malawi	36.2	68.8	51.8	54.0	75.0	64.0	-11.6	12.2
Mali	...	...	...	11.9	26.7	19.0	..	..
Mauritania	23.9	46.3	34.8	43.0	60.0	51.0	-5.4	16.2
Mozambique	18.4	49.3	33.5	...	...	...	..	..
Niger	5.1	18.0	11.4	15.0	43.0	29.0	15.1	17.6
Rwanda	44.0	62.9	53.3	60.0	71.0	65.0	-7.9	11.7
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Senegal	18.6	38.2	28.4	29.0	51.0	39.0	2.4	10.6
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	24.0	47.0	35.0	..	..
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Sudan	32.0	60.0	45.8	52.0	71.0	61.0	-9.0	15.2
Togo	28.7	60.5	44.2	38.0	69.0	53.0	-0.8	8.8
Uganda	43.5	69.3	56.1	58.0	77.0	67.0	-6.8	10.9
United Republic of Tanzania	51.0	75.5	62.9	62.0	78.0	69.0	-8.5	6.1
Zambia	58.7	78.6	68.2	60.0	76.0	68.0	-3.9	-0.2
Asia and Pacific								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	13.0	43.0	28.0	..	..
Bangladesh	23.7	44.3	34.2	33.0	52.0	43.0	-1.6	8.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Cambodia	48.8	77.7	62.0	64.0	85.0	74.0	-7.9	12.0
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	42.8	70.3	56.5	61.0	77.0	69.0	-11.5	12.5
Maldives	94.6	95.0	94.8	96.0	96.0	96.0	-0.4	1.2
Myanmar	74.2	87.4	80.7	86.0	94.0	90.0	-5.2	9.3
Nepal	14.0	47.4	30.4	35.0	63.0	49.0	-5.4	18.6
Samoa	97.4	98.5	98.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	-1.1	1.0
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	74.0	..	..
Yemen	12.9	55.2	32.7	33.0	72.0	53.0	-3.3	20.3
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Haiti	36.9	42.6	39.7	...	...	...	..	..

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Education for All, EFA Global Monitoring Report 2007—Strong Foundations, Early Childhood Care and Education* (Paris, 2007), tables 12 and 13. Data refer to the latest year available in the period 2000-2004.
Where primary data are not available, UNESCO relies on national and international estimates; gender ratios for 1990-1991 from United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Indicators Database*, indicator 9 (accessed 1 February 2006).

*A negative (-) sign indicates a decrease in gender difference; a positive (+) sign indicates an increase.

Annex table 5

Infant and child health

Least developed countries	Under-5 mortality rate			Infant mortality rate			Percentage of 1-year old children immunized, Measles		Percentage of 1-year old children immunized, DPT3		Percentage of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed		Prevalence of moderately or severely under- weight children under five	
	1990	2004	2005	1990	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	1996/2004	2005	1996/2004	2005
Africa														
Angola	260	260	260	154	154	154	84	45	59	47	23	11	21	31
Benin	185	152	150	111	90	89	64	85	83	93	11	38	31	23
Burkina Faso	210	192	191	113	97	96	78	84	88	96	23	19	40	38
Burundi	190	190	190	114	114	114	84	75	74	74	55	62	47	45
Cape Verde	60	36	35	45	27	26	72	65	75	73	..	57	..	..
Central African Republic	168	193	193	102	115	115	91	35	40	40	20	17	32	24
Chad	201	200	208	120	117	124	80	23	50	20	35	2	26	37
Comoros	120	70	71	88	52	53	57	80	76	80	12	21	46	25
Democratic Republic of the Congo	205	205	205	129	129	129	84	70	64	73	15	34	32	31
Djibouti	175	126	133	116	101	88	64	65	64	71	52	..	40	27
Equatorial Guinea	170	204	205	103	122	123	98	51	33	33	57	24	14	19
Eritrea	147	82	78	88	52	50	55	84	83	83	30	52	24	40
Ethiopia	204	166	164	131	110	109	60	59	80	69	24	49	23	38
Gambia	151	122	137	103	89	97	69	84	38	88	50	26	20	17
Guinea	240	155	150	145	101	98	36	59	69	69	..	27	18	26
Guinea-Bissau	253	203	200	153	126	124	59	80	80	80	36	37	48	25
Lesotho	101	82	132	81	61	102	61	85	78	83	1	36	40	20
Liberia	235	235	235	157	157	157	85	94	31	87	44	..	22	5
Madagascar	168	123	119	103	76	74	59	59	61	61	18	67	25	42
Malawi	221	175	125	131	110	79	54	82	89	93	56	53	13	22
Mali	250	219	218	140	121	120	70	85	76	85	..	25	19	33
Mauritania	133	125	..	85	78	78	78	61	70	71	15	20	18	32
Mozambique	235	152	175	158	104	100	40	77	72	72	84	30	27	24
Niger	320	259	256	191	152	150	56	83	62	89	62	1	45	40
Rwanda	173	203	203	103	118	118	97	89	89	95	80	90	13	23
Sao Tome and Principe	118	118	118	75	75	75	87	88	99	97	63	56	23	13
Senegal	148	137	136	90	78	77	77	74	87	84	24	34	17	17
Sierra Leone	302	283	282	175	165	165	75	67	61	64	40	4	23	27
Somalia	225	225	225	133	133	133	90	35	30	35	67	9	42	26
Sudan	120	91	90	74	63	62	71	60	55	59	19	16	38	41
Togo	152	140	139	88	78	78	77	70	71	82	37	18	25	25
Uganda	160	138	136	93	80	79	73	86	87	84	24	63	31	23
United Republic of Tanzania	161	126	122	102	78	76	64	91	95	90	..	41	39	22
Zambia	180	182	182	101	102	102	91	84	80	80	68	40	48	20
Asia and Pacific														
Afghanistan	260	257	257	168	165	165	80	64	66	76	25	..	33	39
Bangladesh	149	77	73	100	56	54	48	81	85	88	10	36	30	48
Bhutan	166	80	75	107	67	65	35	93	89	95	12	..	45	19
Cambodia	115	141	143	80	97	98	94	79	85	82	41	12	22	45
Kiribati	88	65	65	65	49	48	73	56	62	62	16	80	17	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	163	83	79	120	65	62	42	41	45	49	24	23	19	40
Maldives	111	46	42	79	35	33	58	97	96	98	65	10	21	30
Myanmar	130	106	105	91	76	75	73	72	82	73	31	15	46	7
Nepal	145	76	74	100	59	56	51	74	80	75	38	68	23	48
Samoa	50	30	29	40	25	24	75	57	68	64	9	..	26	..
Solomon Islands	38	56	29	31	34	24	78	72	80	80	2	65	28	..
Timor-Leste	177	80	61	133	64	52	25	48	57	55	..	31	..	46
Tuvalu	54	51	38	42	36	31	80	62	98	93	21	..	25	..
Vanuatu	62	40	38	48	32	31	74	70	49	66	4	50	27	..
Yemen	139	111	102	98	82	76	70	78	78	86	26	12	17	46
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Haiti	150	117	120	102	74	89	64	54	43	43	17	24	24	17

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2007: Women and Children, The Double Dividend of Gender Equality* (New York, 2007), tables 1-3.

Annex table 6
HIV/AIDS prevalence and prevention

Least developed countries	HIV prevalence rate: adults aged 15-49		Condom use at last high risk sex, 1998/2004		2005		Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage aged 15-24 years comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, 2005		AIDS orphans (one or both parents died from AIDS)		Orphans school attendance ratio to non-orphans
	2001	2005	Women	Men	Women	Men	1998/2004	Women	Men	2003	2005	1998/2005
Africa												
Angola	3.7	3.7	-	-	55	64	5	35	43	110	160	90
Benin	1.9	1.8	19	34	50.8	60	7	8.1	10.6	54	62	
Burkina Faso	4.2	2.0	54	67	-	-	15			200	120	108
Burundi	6.2	3.3	-	-	46	55	1	3.6	4	200	120	70
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Central African Republic	13.5	10.7	-	-	61	83	3		-	110	140	91
Chad	4.9	3.5	-	-	-	-	0		-	98	97	105
Comoros	-	<0.1	-	-	-	-	3		-	-	-	99
Congo, Democratic Republic	4.2	3.2	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	770	980	72
Djibouti	2.8	3.1	-	-	-	-		-	-	5	6	
Equatorial Guinea		3.2	-	-	-	-			-	-	5	95
Eritrea	2.8	2.4	-	-	-	-	8		-	39	36	83
Ethiopia	4.1	-	17	30	14.6	36	4	-	-	720	-	80
Gambia	1.2	2.4	-	-	-	-	1		-	2	4	85
Guinea	2.8	1.5	17	32	-	-	10	-	-	35	28	114
Guinea-Bissau		3.8	-	-	-	-	1		-	-	11	103
Lesotho	23.6	23.2	-	-	50	49	6		-	100	97	89
Liberia	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	
Madagascar	1.3	0.5	5	12	-	-	2	19	16	30	13	76
Malawi	14.3	14.1	52	58	53	46	5	23.5	36	500	550	93
Mali	1.9	1.7	14	30	-	-	4			75	94	104
Mauritania	0.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	7	-
Mozambique	12.1	16.1	29	53	-	-	5			470	570	80
Niger	1.1	1.1	7	30	-	-	0		-	24	46	
Rwanda	5.1	3.1	23	55	-	-	3			160	210	82
São Tomé and Príncipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		-	-	-	
Senegal	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	7		-	17	25	94
Sierra Leone	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	2		-	-	31	71
Somalia	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	13	-	23	80
Sudan	1.9	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Togo	4.3	3.2	22	41	-	-	6		-	54	55	96
Uganda	5.1	6.7	44	62	-	-	8			940	1000	95
United Republic of Tanzania	9	6.5	42	47	-	-	11			980	1100	82
Zambia	16.7	17.0	33	42	26.1	38	11	40.5	46.1	630	710	92
Asia and Pacific												
Afghanistan	-	<0.1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Bangladesh	-	<0.1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Bhutan	-	<0.1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Cambodia	2.7	1.6	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	71
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Myanmar	1	1.3	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Nepal	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Haiti	5.5	3.8	19	30	-	-			28	-	-	87

Sources: UNAIDS, *2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic, fifth global report* (Geneva, 2006); United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2007: Women and Children, The Double Dividend of Gender Equality (New York, 2007)*, tables 4 and and 8, and United Nations Population Division, *World Contraceptive Use 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 2006.XVIII.4).

Annex table 7

Malaria and tuberculosis prevalence, mortality, prevention and treatment

Least developed countries	Reported malaria cases per 1000 population *		Number of reported deaths from malaria *	Children under 5 years: Sleeping under treated net (%)	Children under 5 years: Perc. with fever receiving anti-malaria drugs	Estimated prevalence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population			Estimated tuberculosis deaths per 100,000 population			DOTS * Proportion of TB cases detected, p cent		Proportion of detected cases cured, per cent	
	1990	2000/2003	2000/2003	1999/2005	1999/2005	1990	###	###	1990	2003	2005	2003	2005	2002	2004
Africa															
Angola	26.1	106.9	11 344	2	63	453	272	333	59	25	36	102	68	74	68
Benin	20.0	122.0	670	7	60	171	144	144	21	15	14	50	42	80	83
Burkina Faso	55.7	114.9	4 417	2	50	285	315	461	46	45	59	12	11	64	67
Burundi	16.6	274.0	330	1	31	234	558	602	36	92	83	29	26	79	78
Cape Verde	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	366	329	327	42	40	37	41	31	..	71
Central African Republic	59.3	24.7	..	2	69	225	548	483	33	113	91	31	24	..	91
Chad	24.7	47.7	1 001	..	44	397	456	495	51	66	70	24	23	72	69
Comoros	..	5.1	16	9	63	193	103	89	22	8	7	23	30	96	94
Congo, Democratic Republic	..	83.1	16 498	1	45	263	564	541	37	81	73	44	46	78	85
Djibouti	6.1	7.2	..	..	..	1 338	###	..	160	115	..	63	48	82	80
Equatorial Guinea	72.3	31.3	..	1	49	341	374	355	44	63	47	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	17.4	78	4	4	493	444	515	59	62	69	42	28	82	85
Ethiopia	..	8.0	..	1	3	269	533	546	33	79	73	47	46	76	79
Gambia	237.7	100.5	..	15	55	432	341	352	50	41	46	58	53	74	86
Guinea	3.6	109.5	441	4	56	264	407	431	32	54	52	33	30	72	72
Guinea-Bissau	80.5	134.6	780	7	58	364	312	293	43	43	40	56	51	48	75
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	416	588	588	47	109	107	91	83	52	69
Liberia	..	301.5	..	..	..	430	507	507	58	78	70	..	34	..	70
Madagascar	..	121.5	759	..	34	434	331	396	50	41	45	51	41	74	71
Malawi	409.3	240.4	6 993	15	28	523	551	518	78	107	98	48	46	72	71
Mali	27.5	62.2	1 309	8	38	655	593	578	81	75	71	12	12	50	71
Mauritania	13.3	59.6	100	2	33	531	668	590	61	77	69	..	22	..	22
Mozambique	..	269.7	3 569	..	15	332	636	597	44	129	124	33	36	78	77
Niger	152.0	59.1	1 096	6	48	290	276	294	34	33	35	38	33	..	61
Rwanda	189.2	102.1	..	5	13	251	664	673	40	104	91	19	21	58	77
Sao Tome and Principe	..	393.5	..	..	61	309	256	258	36	28	27	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	119.3	1 337	14	29	452	432	466	53	50	54	38	31	66	74
Sierra Leone	..	95.4	..	2	61	497	809	905	58	102	111	25	25	81	82
Somalia	..	2.4	10	..	..	751	755	..	89	126	..	23	68	89	91
Sudan	301.2	91.8	2 479	0	50	404	364	..	47	62	..	34	33	78	77
Togo	234.6	92.2	791	54	60	799	696	753	94	98	101	10	11	68	67
Uganda	..	477.9	8 450	0	..	270	652	559	55	96	91	39	37	60	70
United Republic of Tanzania	411.1	289.7	14 156	16	58	371	524	496	53	86	75	45	45	80	81
Zambia	235.8	..	5 763	7	52	492	638	618	104	122	118	76	68	83	83

Annex table 7

Malaria and tuberculosis prevalence, mortality, prevention and treatment

Least developed countries	Reported malaria cases per 1000 population * 1990	2000/2003	Number of reported deaths from malaria * 2000/2003	Children under 5 years: Sleeping under treated net (%) 1999/2005	Perc. with fever receiving anti-malaria drugs 1999/2005	Estimated prevalence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population 1990	###	###	Estimated tuberculo deaths per 100,000 population 1990	2003	2005	DOTS: Proportion of TB cases detected, p cent 2003	2005	Proportion of detected cases cured, per cent 2002	2004
Asia and Pacific															
Afghanistan	23.0	24.7	..	..	..	693	671	288	75	93	35	17	42	87	89
Bangladesh	0.5	0.4	574	..	..	741	490	406	65	57	47	24	37	84	90
Bhutan	5.6	1.7	15	..	..	626	194	174	55	21	19	41	44	86	83
Cambodia	12.7	5.0	492	..	..	1 584	762	703	123	95	87	39	49	92	91
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	392	60	426	30	4	49	540	87	94	94
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	5.3	3.3	187	18	9	497	327	306	37	26	24	31	40	78	86
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	542	39	53	48	2	3	96	76	95	95
Myanmar	24.4	14.5	2 476	..	..	514	187	170	45	25	15	90	119	81	84
Nepal	1.2	0.4	3	..	..	636	318	244	56	29	23	58	64	86	87
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	145	44	27	11	5	3	51	65	84	100
Solomon Islands	..	189.9	71	..	..	392	60	201	30	4	23	103	58	90	87
Timor-Leste	..	40.9	8	..	19	1 674	754	713	147	96	88	64	71	81	80
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	145	59	495	11	6	55	954	38	..	100
Vanuatu	192.7	71.9	..	..	..	392	71	84	30	8	10	82	56	79	90
Yemen	1.0	13.2	29	..	..	286	151	136	31	12	10	56	32	82	82
Latin America and the Caribbean															
Haiti	0.7	1.2	16	..	12	647	415	405	89	71	58	52	49	78	80

Sources: United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2005* (Geneva, 2005); World Health Organization, *Global tuberculosis control—surveillance, planning, financing 2007*; and United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2007: Women and Children, The Double Dividend of Gender Equality* (New York, 2007), table 3.

* Data for malaria cases and deaths are the same as reported last year. Updates are not yet available.
+The international recommended strategy for TB control.

Annex table 8
Improved water and sanitation

Least developed countries	Percentage of population		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation				Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water			
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	1990	2005	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
Africa										
Angola	26.1	37.2	61	56	18	16	23	75	40	40
Benin	34.5	46.1	32	59	2	11	73	78	57	57
Burkina Faso	13.6	18.6	32	42	3	6	61	94	34	54
Burundi	6.3	10.6	42	47	44	35	97	92	67	77
Cape Verde	44.1	57.6	..	61	..	19	..	86	..	73
Central African Republic	37.5	43.8	34	37	17	12	74	93	39	43
Chad	21.1	25.6	28	24	2	4	41	41	13	82
Comoros	27.9	36.3	62	41	20	29	98	92	91	96
Congo, Democratic Republic	27.9	32.7	53	42	1	25	90	82	25	29
Djibouti	75.3	84.6	88	88	50	50	76	76	59	59
Equatorial Guinea	34.5	50.0	..	60	..	46	..	45	..	42
Eritrea	15.8	20.8	44	32	0	3	62	74	39	57
Ethiopia	12.7	16.2	13	44	2	7	81	81	15	11
Gambia	24.9	26.1	..	72	..	46	95	95	..	77
Guinea	25.3	36.5	27	31	10	11	71	78	34	35
Guinea-Bissau	23.8	35.6	..	57	..	23	..	79	..	49
Lesotho	17.2	18.2	61	61	32	32	..	92	..	76
Liberia	42.0	47.9	59	49	24	7	85	72	34	52
Madagascar	23.6	27.0	27	48	10	26	80	77	27	35
Malawi	11.6	17.2	52	66	34	42	90	96	33	68
Mali	23.8	33.7	50	59	32	39	50	78	29	36
Mauritania	44.0	64.3	42	49	22	8	52	59	43	44
Mozambique	21.1	38.0	49	53	19	19	83	72	24	26
Niger	16.1	23.3	35	43	2	4	62	80	35	30
Rwanda	5.3	21.8	49	56	36	38	88	92	57	69
Sao Tome and Principe	36.5	37.9	..	32	..	20	..	89	..	73
Senegal	40.0	51.0	53	79	19	34	89	92	49	60
Sierra Leone	30.0	40.2	..	53	..	30	..	75	..	46
Somalia	29.4	35.9	..	48	..	14	..	32	..	27
Sudan	26.6	40.8	53	50	26	24	85	78	57	64
Togo	40.9	57.0	71	71	24	15	81	80	37	36
Uganda	21.7	37.5	54	51	41	41	80	87	40	56
United Republic of Tanzania	7.8	7.8	52	53	45	43	85	85	35	49
Zambia	39.4	36.5	63	59	31	52	86	90	27	40
Asia and Pacific										
Afghanistan	18.2	24.3	7	49	2	29	10	63	3	31
Bangladesh	19.8	25.0	55	51	12	35	83	82	69	72
Bhutan	5.5	9.1	..	65	..	70	..	86	..	60
Cambodia	12.6	19.7	..	53	..	8	..	64	..	35
Kiribati	34.6	50.2	33	59	21	22	76	77	33	53
Lao People's Democratic Republic	15.4	21.6	..	67	..	20	..	79	..	43
Maldives	25.9	29.7	100	100	..	42	100	98	96	76
Myanmar	24.8	30.6	48	58	16	72	86	80	47	77
Nepal	8.9	15.8	48	62	7	30	95	96	67	89
Samoa	21.5	22.5	100	100	98	100	99	90	89	87
Solomon Islands	13.7	17.1	98	98	..	16	..	94	..	65
Timor-Leste	28.5	36.3	..	66	..	33	..	77	..	56
Tuvalu	11.2	12.4	83	93	74	84	79	94	89	92
Vanuatu	18.5	23.7	..	76	..	42	82	86	53	52
Yemen	21.3	26.3	82	86	19	28	84	71	68	65
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Haiti	29.5	38.8	25	57	23	14	60	52	27	24

Sources: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2007: Women and Children, The Double Dividend of Gender Equality* (New York, and United Nations
Population Division, *World Population Prospects—The 2006 Revision* (New York, document ESA/P/WP.202, and CD-ROM in preparation).

Annex table 9
Communications

Least developed countries	Permanent and mobile post offices per 100,000 population			Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population							Internet users per 100 population	
				Main lines			Cellular		Total			
	1990	2004	2005	1990	2003/04	2005	2003/04	2005	2003/04	2005	2004	2005
Africa												
Angola	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	6.7	10.4	7.4	11.0	1.2	0.6
Benin	2.9	2.2		0.3	1.1	1.0	3.4	10.0	4.4	11.0	1.5	5.7
Burkina Faso	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	3.0	4.8	3.6	5.5	0.4	0.5
Burundi	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.0	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.5
Cape Verde	15.1	10.9		2.4	15.6	15.0	13.9	17.2	29.5	32.2	5.3	6.1
Central African Rep.	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.5	1.8	2.7	0.2	0.3
Chad	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	2.2	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.4
Comoros	6.1	3.7		0.8	1.7	2.1	0.3	2.0	1.9	4.1	1.0	2.5
Congo, Democratic Republic	0.7	0.2		0.1	0.0		1.9	4.8	1.9			0.2
Djibouti	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.6	3.4	6.4	5.1	7.9	1.3	1.5
Equatorial Guinea	5.9	4.1		0.4	1.8	2.0	11.0	19.3	12.7	21.3	1.0	1.4
Eritrea	1.1	1.6	1.5		0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.8
Ethiopia	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.2
Gambia	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	2.7	2.9	12.0	16.3	14.6	19.2	3.4	3.4
Guinea	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.7	5.8	0.6
Guinea-Bissau	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	7.1	0.9	7.9	2.0	2.3
Lesotho	8.4	8.5	7.7	0.7	2.1	2.7	8.8	13.9	10.9	16.6	2.4	2.4
Liberia	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2		1.4	4.9	1.6			
Madagascar	10.5	4.2	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.9	2.7	2.2	3.1	0.5	0.5
Malawi	3.1	2.6	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.8	3.3	2.6	4.1	0.4	0.4
Mali	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	3.6	7.7	4.3	8.3	0.5	0.5
Mauritania	2.7	0.9		0.3	1.4	1.3	17.5	24.3	18.9	25.6	0.5	0.7
Mozambique	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.7	6.2	4.2	6.5	0.7	0.7
Niger	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.2	1.4	2.3	0.2	0.2
Rwanda	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	3.2	1.9	3.5	0.5	0.6
Sao Tome and Principe	8.0	6.5		1.9	4.6	4.6	3.2	7.7	7.8	12.3	12.2	13.1
Senegal	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.6	2.2	2.3	9.9	14.8	12.2	17.1	4.7	4.8
Sierra Leone	1.7	0.8		0.3	0.4		2.3	2.2	2.7		0.2	0.2
Somalia	0.0	0.0		0.2	1.7	1.2	4.2	6.1	5.8	7.3	1.7	1.1
Sudan	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	3.0	1.9	3.0	5.2	6.0	7.1	3.3	8.0
Togo	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.2	4.4	8.6	5.6	9.8	4.4	5.9
Uganda	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	0.8	1.7
United Republic of Tanzania	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	4.4	8.8	4.8	9.2	0.9	0.9
Zambia	5.0	1.6	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.8	6.1	3.5	8.9	2.1	2.0

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Annex table 9
Communications

Least developed countries	Permanent and mobile post offices per 100,000 population			Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population							Internet users per 100 population	
				Main lines			Cellular		Total			
	1990	2004	2005	1990	2003/04	2005	2003/04	2005	2003/04	2005	2004	2005
Asia and Pacific												
Afghanistan	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.4	4.0	2.6	4.4	0.1	0.1
Bangladesh	7.0	7.2		0.2	0.6	0.8	2.9	6.4	3.4	7.1	0.2	0.3
Bhutan	5.8	5.2	17.3	0.4	1.3	4.0	0.8	4.7	2.0	8.7	0.9	3.1
Cambodia	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.5	7.6	3.8	7.8	0.3	0.3
Kiribati	31.8	25.7		1.7	4.0	5.1	0.6	0.7	4.6	5.8	2.4	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.9	4.0	5.9	0.2	1.3	1.3	3.5	10.8	4.8	12.0	0.4	0.4
Maldives	88.8	67.2	72.8	2.9	9.6		34.5		44.1		5.8	5.8
Myanmar	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.1
Nepal	11.6	15.1		0.3	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.8	2.3	2.6	0.7	0.8
Samoa	22.8	19.6	19.6	2.6	7.3	10.5	5.8	13.0	13.1	23.5	3.3	3.2
Solomon Islands	33.1	5.8	4.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.6	2.8	0.6	0.8
Timor-Leste												
Tuvalu	92.4	86.6		1.3	7.0		0.0		7.0			30.0
Vanuatu	3.6	15.9	20.0	1.8	3.1	3.2	4.8	5.9	8.0	9.1	3.5	3.5
Yemen	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.9	3.9	5.2	9.5	9.0	13.4	0.9	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Haiti	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.7	4.7	4.9	6.4	6.6	5.9	7.0

Sources: Universal Postal Union, *Postal Statistics Database*, http://www.upu.org, accessed 1 March 2007 (Geneva); International Telecommunications Union, *ITU Statistics*, http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/, accessed 10 March 2007.

Annex table 10
Transportation facilities

Least developed countries	Roads: Total road network kms 1990	Roads: Total road network kms 1999/2003	Roads: Paved roads (%) 1999/2003	Railways: Route kms 2000/2004	Railways: Freight ton-kms 2000/2004	Air transport: Departures (thousands) 1990	Air transport: Departures (thousands) 2004	Air freight (mil. ton-kms) 1990	Air freight (mil. ton-kms) 2004
Africa									
Angola		51 429	10.4	2 761	..	6.9	4.8	40	64
Benin	6 787	6 787	20.0	438	86	0.5	0.7	18	7
Burkina Faso	9 840	12 506	16.0	622	..	2.2	1.4	18	7
Burundi	..	14 480	7.1	..	..	0.9	..	..	..
Cape Verde	1 100	1 100	78.0	..	..	6.7	9.6	..	..
Central African Republic	23 648	23 810	2.7	..	..	3.8	0.7	18	7
Chad	29 700	33 400	0.8	..	..	1.2	0.7	18	7
Comoros	..	880	76.5	..	..	1.0	..	..	..
Congo, Democratic Republic	..	157 000	..	4 499	491	5.1	5.2	57	7
Djibouti	2 879	2 890	12.6	..	..	3.9	..	<1	..
Equatorial Guinea	2 550	2 880	..	..	..	0.4	..	<1	..
Eritrea	3 560	4 010	21.6	306	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	27 901	33 856	12.9	..	..	0.6	29.5	67	117
Gambia, The	2 386	3 742	19.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	29 620	44 348	9.8	837	..	1.1	0.6	<1	1
Guinea-Bissau	4 100	4 400	10.3	..	..	1.2	..	<1	..
Lesotho	5 090	5 940	18.3	..	..	4.6	2.1	<1	..
Liberia	9 320	10 600	6.2	490	..	2.3	..	<1	..
Madagascar	34 800	49 827	11.6	883	12	17.2	18.0	30	13
Malawi	10 204	28 400	18.5	710	88	3.5	5.6	1	1
Mali	13 400	15 100	12.1	733	189	1.1	0.7	..	7
Mauritania	7 300	7 660	11.3	717	..	3.6	1.7	18	..
Mozambique	27 000	30 400	16.7	2 072	808	5.6	8.6	9	5
Niger	11 696	10 100	7.9	..	..	0.5	0.7	18	7
Rwanda	13 173	12 000	8.3	..	..	0.5	..	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	320	68.1	..	..	12.7	0.3	..	<1
Senegal	13 800	13 576	29.3	906	371	3.5	6.4	18	..
Sierra Leone	11 300	11 300	8.0	..	..	0.5	0.2	2	8
Somalia	20 800	22 100	11.8	..	..	1.6	..	9	..
Sudan	10 420	11 900	36.3	5 478	889	9.1	6.4	13	41
Togo	7 390	7 520	31.6	568	..	0.5	0.7	18	7
Uganda	..	70 746	23.0	259	218	2.0	0.3	22	27
United Republic of Tanzania	55 900	78 891	8.6	2 600	1 351	7.5	6.4	1	2
Zambia	35 300	91 440	22.0	1 273	554	6.5	4.9	30	..
Asia and Pacific									
Afghanistan	21 000	34 789	23.7	..	..	5.3	3.4	9	8
Bangladesh	188 000	239 226	9.5	2 745	..	13.8	7.3	70	180
Bhutan	2 336	8 050	62.0	..	..	..	..	..	<1
Cambodia	35 800	12 323	16.2	650	92	..	3.9	..	4
Kiribati	..	670	..	..	..	2.9	..	..	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 971	32 620	14.1	..	..	3.4	8.5	1	2
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	4.2	..	13
Myanmar	25 000	27 966	78.0	..	..	13.8	24.9	1	3
Nepal	6 840	15 905	53.9	59	..	25.8	5.9	11	7
Samoa	..	790	42.0	..	..	..	10.5	..	3
Solomon Islands	1 210	1 380	2.5	..	..	11.1	9.8	..	2
Timor Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	1 070	23.9	..	..	0.3	1.5	..	2
Yemen	51 119	67 000	11.5	..	..	14.1	16.1	12	60
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Haiti	3 695	4 160	24.3	..	..	0.8	..	4	..

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007* (Washington, D.C.), table 5.9, compiled from data of the International Road Federation, the World Bank and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Annex table 11
Official development assistance

Country	ODA, net to LDCs, million US dollars				ODA, net to LDCs, as perc. of total				ODA, net to LDCs, as perc. of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income				ODA for trade capacity-building as perc. of total ODA		
	1990	2000	2004	2005	1990	2000	2004	2005	1990	2000	2004	2005	2001	2004	2005
Australia	171	293	350	419	17.9	29.7	24.0	25	0.34	0.27	0.25	0.06	2.1	1.2	1.0
Austria	106	113	168	245	63.1	25.7	24.8	16	0.11	0.23	0.23	0.08	..	1.3	2.4
Belgium	367	221	645	609	41.3	27.0	44.1	31	0.46	0.36	0.41	0.16	2.4	7.4	4.4
Canada	740	308	702	1048	30.0	17.7	27.0	28	0.44	0.25	0.27	0.09	9.3	3.0	1.0
Denmark	462	537	735	814	39.4	32.3	36.1	39	0.94	1.06	0.85	0.31	0.6	0.3	..
Finland	317	112	153	245	37.5	30.2	23.3	27	0.65	0.31	0.35	0.13	1.0	..	3.2
France	2 286	1 144	3 169	2392	33.3	27.9	37.4	24	0.60	0.30	0.41	0.11	0.4	1.6	2.4
Germany	1 769	1 212	2 312	1884	28.0	24.1	30.7	19	0.42	0.27	0.28	0.07	2.6	1.6	2.1
Greece	..	19	65	79	..	8.4	14.0	21	..	0.20	0.23	0.04	..	0.2	0.0
Ireland	21	114	322	365	36.7	48.7	53.0	51	0.16	0.29	0.39	0.21	0.3	0.2	0.2
Italy	1 382	389	788	1407	40.7	28.3	32.0	28	0.31	0.13	0.15	0.08	1.4	1.4	0.3
Japan	1 753	2 159	1 684	2326	19.4	16.0	18.9	18	0.31	0.28	0.19	0.05	0.6	0.4	0.7
Luxembourg	10	46	87	106	39.4	37.4	36.9	41	0.21	0.71	0.83	0.34	..	..	..
Netherlands	834	794	1 453	1658	33.0	25.3	34.6	32	0.92	0.84	0.73	0.27	2.7	3.2	3.3
New Zealand	18	29	65	70	18.9	25.6	30.6	25	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.07	10.8	10.7	9.5
Norway	532	427	837	1029	44.2	33.8	36.1	37	1.17	0.76	0.87	0.35	4.1	2.8	3.3
Portugal	100	171	878	210	70.3	63.2	85.2	56	0.24	0.26	0.63	0.12	0.7	1.1	1.2
Spain	194	144	424	817	20.1	12.1	17.4	27	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.07	0.1	..	0.6
Sweden	775	532	762	1101	38.7	29.6	28.0	33	0.91	0.80	0.78	0.31	0.9	0.8	2.4
Switzerland	325	270	399	405	43.3	30.3	25.8	23	0.32	0.34	0.41	0.10	6.3	8.2	9.5
United Kingdom	834	1 426	2 988	2705	31.7	31.7	37.9	25	0.27	0.32	0.36	0.12	4.8	1.4	2.2
United States	2 199	1 989	4 504	5687	21.6	20.0	22.9	21	0.21	0.10	0.17	0.05	6.7	3.4	4.8

Sources: Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *International Development Statistics CD-ROM 2007* (Paris, in preparation).

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Annex table 12

World Bank/IMF debt relief under HIPC Initiative, and public and publicly guaranteed debt service

Least developed countries	LDCs in HIPC Initiative and debt relief status with World Bank and IMF, August 2006								Debt service as perc. of LDC exports of goods, services and income abroad		
	To be considered	Completion point	World Bank ($million NPV*)			IMF ($million)					
			Committed	Delivered	% delivered	Committed	Delivered	% delivered	1990	2004	2005
Africa											
Angola									7.1	13.5	9.0
Benin	..	Mar-03	124.3	41.3	33.2	18.4	20.1	109.2	9.2	7.6	4.4
Burkina Faso	..	Apr-02	236.7	157.5	66.5	44.0	46.0	104.5	7.8	7.7	6.8
Burundi	..	Aug-05 *(D)*	424.8	10.0	2.4	19.3	0.1	0.5	41.7	99.8	30.5
Cape Verde									8.9	7.2	8.3
Central African Republic	x								12.5		
Chad	..	May-01 *(D)*	68.1	26.7	39.2	14.3	8.6	60.1	3.8	1.8	0.9
Comoros	x								2.5		
Congo, Democratic Republic	..	Jul-03 *(D)*	855.5	468.3	54.7	228.3	3.4	1.5		8.2	6.9
Djibouti											
Equatorial Guinea									11.5		
Eritrea	x										
Ethiopia	..	Apr-04	801.7	159.7	19.9	45.1	46.7	103.5	37.6	6.6	6.1
Gambia	..	Dec-00 *(D)*	22.3	11.1	49.8	1.8	0.1	5.6	21.8	23.2	17.1
Guinea	..	Dec-00 *(D)*	151.4	62.1	41.0	24.2	5.2	21.5	19.6	7.5	11.3
Guinea-Bissau	..	Dec-00 *(D)*	93.3	27.0	28.9	9.2	0.5	5.4	22.1	7.4	4.4
Lesotho									4.2	4.7	5.0
Liberia	x										
Madagascar	..	Oct-04	256.2	86.3	33.7	14.7	16.4	111.6	44.4	5.0	3.9
Malawi	..	Dec-00 *(D)*	330.9	105.8	32.0	23.1	11.6	50.2	28.0	13.5	12.2
Mali	..	Mar-03	185.1	115.9	62.6	45.3	49.3	108.8	14.7	6.4	7.1
Mauritania	..	Jun-02	99.9	37.8	37.8	34.8	38.4	110.3	28.8	8.7	6.7
Mozambique	..	Sep-01	429.4	509.2	118.6	106.9	108.0	101.0	17.3	3.2	3.2
Niger	..	Apr-04	231.5	59.9	25.9	31.2	34.0	109.0	6.6	4.2	3.9
Rwanda	..	Jun-05	357.4	76.1	21.3	46.8	50.6	108.1	10.7	9.8	7.4
Sao Tome and Principe	..	Dec-00 *(D)*	23.7	6.4	27.0	..	..	..	28.7	11.6	29.3
Senegal	..	Apr-04	123.6	77.5	62.7	33.8	38.4	113.6	18.3	7.6	5.7
Sierra Leone	..	Mar-02 *(D)*	121.5	29.8	24.5	98.5	66.0	67.0	10.1	10.2	9.3
Somalia	x										
Sudan	x								4.8	8.1	7.8
Togo	x								11.5	2.5	
Uganda	..	May-00	531.0	334.3	63.0	68.1	70.2	103.1	78.6	10.5	10.8
United Republic of Tanzania	..	Nov-01	694.7	265.1	38.2	89.0	96.4	108.3	31.3	6.6	5.4
Zambia	..	Apr-05	493.2	132.2	26.8	468.8	508.3	108.4	14.5	18.3	6.7
Total	..	..	6656.2	2800.0	42.1	1465.6	1218.3	83.1	..	..	..

Annex table 12

World Bank/IMF debt relief under HIPC Initiative, and public and publicly guaranteed debt service

Least developed countries	LDCs in HIPC Initiative and debt relief status with World Bank and IMF, August 2006								Debt service as perc. of LDC exports of goods, services and income abroad		
	To be considered	Completion point	World Bank ($million NPV*) Committed	Delivered	% delivered	IMF ($million) Committed	Delivered	% delivered	1990	2004	2005
Asia and Pacific											
Afghanistan											
Bangladesh									34.8	6.9	7.2
Bhutan											
Cambodia										0.8	0.7
Kiribati											
Lao People's Democratic Republic									8.5		
Maldives									4.0	4.5	6.7
Myanmar									18.2	3.3	
Nepal	X								15.2	8.9	8.1
Samoa									10.6	5.8	4.7
Solomon Islands									11.3		
Timor-Leste											
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu									1.6	1.5	1.0
Yemen									7.1	4.3	3.0
Total											
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Haiti	X								*9.1*	*19.8*	*9.6*
Total											

Sources: International Development Association and International Monetary Fund, "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative—Statistical Update", 21 March 2006, tables 5A an 6A, and "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)—Status of Implementation", 21 August 2006, annex V, tables 6A and 67A; debt service statistics of non-HIPC countries from the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System, published in *Global Development Finance* (World Bank, annual and online) and *World Development Indicators* (annual and online), and of HIPC countries from the progress reports cited above.

Note: "D" refers to date of decision point.

* World Bank figures are in terms of "net present value" (NPV).